The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. (When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.)*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Jeremiah Baker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS

N. B. Linen, Whisky, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN Act Authorising executors and administrators in certain cases to convey lands sold by their decedents by order of the orphan's court.

WHEREAS it sometimes happens that administrators who sell real estates of intestates, pursuant to an order of the orphan's Court, die before any conveyance is made, and that inconveniencies have been severely experienced by purchasers, for remedy whereof—

SECT. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That in all cases hereafter where a sale shall be duly made according to law, by notice of an order of orphan's court, enabling the administrator of any intestate to make sale of the real estate of such intestate, or any part thereof, and the administrator selling the same under such order shall happen to die before a deed of conveyance is made to the purchaser or purchasers, it shall be lawful to and for any administrator " of the goods not administrated on" of such intestate, when such administration shall be granted to and for the executor or administrators of the person or persons so dying, to make and execute to the purchaser or purchasers of any such estate, a deed or deeds of conveyance for the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That in all cases where a sale hath been heretofore duly made in pursuance of an order of orphan's court of the real estate of any intestate, and the execution of the necessary deed or deeds of conveyance hath been prevented by the death of the party legally authorised to make sale, and so making sale thereof, it shall be lawful to and for an administrator of the goods not administered on, of such intestate, when such administration shall be granted for the executor or administrators of such party to make and execute to the purchaser or purchasers the necessary deed or deeds of conveyance for the estate so sold as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in all cases where any administrator or administrators having sold lands by order of the Orphan's court as aforesaid, shall die intestate, not having executed a conveyance thereof, and no person shall within three months thereafter, be appointed administrator of the goods not administered on, or apply and be appointed to administer the estate of such administrator or administrators so dying, as aforesaid, it shall thereupon be the duty of the Orphan's court of the proper county, on petition to be presented by the purchasers, setting forth the original proceedings under the order of court, to direct the Sheriff of the county, for the time being, to make and execute the necessary deed or deeds of conveyance to such petitioner.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every deed made in pursuance of and agreeable to the provisions of this act, shall vest the property therein described in the grantee as fully and effectually as if the same had been made by the person or persons who may hereafter sell or heretofore have sold any such estate circumstanced as aforesaid.

ISAAC WEAVER, jun.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL MACLAY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

From the LANCASTER JOURNAL.

Mr. Printer,

You are requested to insert the following extracts from the TEMPLE OF REASON, a paper published weekly in Philadelphia, devoted to the cause of Deism—to Jefferson, and the ruling party. Any comments upon it would be considered an insult upon the understanding of the enlightened people of Lancaster—I will only observe, that the TEMPLE OF REASON is encouraged, and wholly supported, by those who claim to themselves, exclusively the name of Republicans.

" If Esop's Fables were bound up in the Bible, and called the book of parables, they would convey more moral instruction to man, than any thing we read of in that vast volume. I shall pass by those written by the saints, which we call epistles, because they are no more to be considered holy writ than the letters written from one clergyman to another. As for Jacob's ladder—the miraculous pillar—Peter's vision—St. John's dreams—his white horse—the sheet full of wild beasts—and the seven golden candlesticks—I throw them as lumber into the bargain.

" Thus the Bible running through a tedious and uninteresting narration of contradictory circumstances, empties itself in a round assertion. " Were all the works that Christ had done, written in a book, the world would not contain it." What a pitiful notion of the world the people of those days must have had, to suppose it might be covered with a manuscript."

From the FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

WE, the subscribers, humbly complaining, shew unto your Excellency:—

That although we may be also used in the service of the rich, yet, being necessary to the comfort of the people at large, we are regarded by the poor with particular interest and desire. That, this being the case, we saw with much gladness your election into office; since, from the many fine promises made by your party, and the fair reports of your being the great friend of the poor man, we fondly looked forward for your tender care of all the poor man's wishes and wants. That therefore, as soon as you told Congress, that the public was so rich as to allow the burden of some of our taxes to be taken off, we did humbly expect that we, being necessaries of life, would be the first relieved from those high duties which make the price, paid for us, so much dearer to those who are least able to afford it. But so it is, may it please your excellency, by some great mistake we have been grievously disappointed. With great sorrow we see, that in the law, which you have passed for lessening taxes, in the place where our names ought to have stood you have had put the names of " Pleasurable carriages and white loaf sugar," which we consider as being mere servants of the rich, and as having little or nothing to do with the poor, who had been so long made to believe that their ease and welfare would always be remembered by your excellency. We would not be understood, may it please your excellency, to say any thing in order to undervalue our betters. " Pleasurable carriages and white loaf sugar" may be very good things for those, who are wealthy enough to keep them. But they are kept only by those who could also very well pay whatever tax was ever laid on them. If not, they had their choice to give up using articles, which the poorer rest of their fellow-citizens know how to do without. They might give up nice refined " white sugar," and take in its stead plain brown or good molasses, such as contents a multitude of people, who are not for that reason a jot less worthy than themselves. They might come down from their grand coaches, and either walk on foot, being a healthy exercise, or travel in plain waggons, such as the family of many an honest farmer is satisfied to ride in abroad, or to go to church in on Sundays. On the other hand, with respect to us, the people have not such a free choice; because we are commodities which almost every body in this country must now use: It would be very hard, and partly impossible to get rid of us. We do therefore conceive, with all obedience to your excellency, that in laying aside a part of the public burdens, we were entitled to your special favour; and that at any rate, if you could not do the clever thing by having no taxes at all, we ought to have had your preference over " pleasurable carriages and white loaf sugar." These luxuries, we dare say, are monstrous favourites of the big democratic nabobs of Virginia, who will live and parade about in stile, even if they don't pay their debts.—But to tell you a piece of our mind, may it please your excellency, we can't help thinking it hard that you should indulge them, and let us be still saddled with all our heavy duties. We did not expect so soon to see the day, when you would bow down and worship mammon, and entirely forget the great body of the people, who labor for their livelihood, who are the main support of the country, and who all feel a common cause in our behalf. So begging that you won't be angry at our free-spoken complaint, we must hope that you will take our case into further consideration, and try to get for us such relief, as to your excellency shall seem wise and reasonable.

And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

BROWN SUGAR,
BOHEA TEA.
COFFEE,
SALT.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The cession of Louisiana engrosses—not only the attention of America but of all Europe No speech in the Imperial Parliament of G. Britain, that has the least reference to the Definitive Treaty, but what embraces this subject. The opposition to the present British administration, evidently regard the ultimate consequences of the colonization of Louisiana by the French, in a serious and proper light; as alike hostile to the interest of England and America. How to avert the impending evil, is a momentous question? It is too late, perhaps, to prevent the French from taking possession of the Floridas and New Orleans; but it may not be too late, we trust for our government to make amicable arangements, if practibable, with the First Consul, that the existing boundary lines between the United States and spain shall be respected by France. If such adjustment cannot be accomplished, it will behove the United States to resent the very first attempt to entrench on its territory. We are not so dastardly a race, as some would depict, tamely to submit to the intrusions of any foreign power. More, however, is to be apprehended from the intrigues, than the overt acts of the French, they will endeavour to wheedle our western countrymen with the lure of their fraternal embrace. The situation of the southern states, especialy Georgia will become very critical. The blacks already in a state of fermentation, indeed of open insurrection will become *infuriate*, when the arrival of the French on the barks of St. Mary's shall afford an asylum for fugitives from London. Every light, in which this subject is regarded, presents a dreary prospective. It is easier to vaticinate the malady than to prescribe a remedy. The public attention, however, ought to be kept alive to every acquisition whether from writers on this or the other side the Atlantic, that touches this subject. To this end we present the strictures from the National Intelligencer on the article from the Gazette de France, lately commented on in this paper. Men of all parties, citizens of the same country, and living under the same government, can have but one opinion on this subject.

From the AEGIS, a Democratic paper printed at Worcester, Massachusetts.

LOUISIANA.

We present, this day, to our readers, an article from the " Gazette de France," (an official newspaper published at Paris,) in which are developed the views of the French Government, in the proposed Colonization of Louisiana. Our sentiments on this subject continue, as they have ever been, decidedly hostile to the plan. If any thing has been wanting to confirm our apprehensions of the evil consequences which may eventually result to America, from the transfer of this territory, the remarks of the Paris Editor would have brought us to a stand. It is no longer disguised that France is jealous of the increasing wealth, population and power of the United States. Their government views with concern, the unexampled rapidity with which our commerce has been extended; and anticipates with envious anxiety, the period at which their own glory may be eclipsed, by the superior splendour of our union. Our maritime coast, it seems, is too extensive!—Our territory too large and fertile!—Our soil will supply the means of subsistence to too many inhabitants! There is too much wealth in Mexico, to be trusted within our reach, without a more vigilant safeguard, than a torpid Cavalier of Spain. There are too many Islands in the Western Ocean, which may fall into our possession unless they are watched and defended by a more powerful naval force, than the British government may choose to employ in the West-Indies! In one word, America will be too powerful, unless she is checked in her career, and controuled by the republican energies of France! We are, therefore, it seems, to be placed under the tutelary eye of the First Consul. Spain is too much enfeebled to keep us in check, and the strong arm of this mighty Republic, is, in future, to wield the rod of correction. The project, it is said, " is not dictated, by ambition nor is it a part of a pure and simple system of aggrandizement. The preservation of the European possessions in the West-Indies has rendered the plan necessary; and the interest of all the maratime powers of Europe, is to see the strongest among them form an establishment on the continent of America, sufficiently imposing and important to serve as a counterpoise to the dominations of the United States!!"—Such are the artful and insidious arguments of the Paris writer in favour of this scheme. If the " European powers" are to be gulled by this hypocritical language, and will remain quiet spectators of this alarming increase of power, God forbid that America should tamely submit to an encroachment upon a single inch of their rightful possessions. If it could be expected that the French would be satisfied with Louisiana, and that no attempt would be made to " remove the antient land-marks which our farthers have set; we have much to dread from their intrigue, and from their interference in the affairs of our government. But when they openly expose their uneasiness " that nature has promised us the empire of half the world;—that we have 5000 leagues of sea coast, and fifty stations under the eye and hand;" that our territory will support 100 millions of inhabitants, and that by civilizing the Indians, we shall probably gain an important acquisition of strength;—when they talk of establishing on our continent a " counterpoise to the dominations of the United States," when they announce such approach, with proclama-

ons of hostility, rather than of friendship can we rationally believe that boundary lines will be sacred in their eyes, and that they will be contented to see us in the peaceful enjoyment of the territory we now possess? No! If nature has promised us the empire or half the globe, it will be their purpose, to war against the purposes of nature. If we have 500 leagues of maratime coast, they will not be satisfied until they have divided the line, and taken a share of it to themselves. If we have fifty islands "under the eye and hand," which Nature intended as satellites to the primary planet, it will be their object to destroy the attraction by which they might be attached to the continent, and to bring them within the orbit of their power and influence. If the Indian tribes were to be rendered friendly and useful by a project of civilization; it will be their business to uncivilize them, and, to employ them in scourging the settlers upon our frontiers, who may revolt against their authority. By such means a "counterpoise will be established on our continent, against the domination of the United States."

The sentiments we have advanced on this subject may, probably, be considered by some as hostile to the principles to which we profess to be attached. The cause of France was once the cause of Republicanism. Our wishes then kept pace with their success. The experiment is at the end. Whatever may be the result, we are constrained to believe that the first principles of their revolution have been abandoned."

BOSTON, *June* 12.

With the revival of the old *Federal spirit* in the United States, it will be seen with pleasure that *National Gratitude* is awaking from its slumber. The Legislature of this Commonwealth, have appropriated *Twenty Thousand* Dollars to the erection of a Statue to GEORGE WASHINGTON; and papers, we learn, are in circulation in various parts of the Union, for the erection of another at the city which bears his revered name, by the free-will offerings of his grateful countrymen.

COMMUNICATION.

The Address of the Convention of the Congregational Clergy, respecting the use of the Holy Scriptures in the schools throughout this Commonwealth, will doubtless have great weight with all who are concerned in the instruction of youth. We observe, with pleasure and respect, the vigilance of our spiritual watchmen at the same time that we heartily acquiesce in the solidity of those arguments, which are used in support of their recommendation.

Many advantages attend the habitual use of the Bible in our schools, which did not come directly under the notice of the reverend members of the Convention. Among these, it is no unimportant consideration that we find, in the common version of the scriptures, an ample repository, and a permanent standard of the English language. The writings of Homer long preceded those of any other eminent Grecian author. His countrymen found in his poems every thing which could interest their national partiality; every thing which could cherish the genius, delight the imagination, and improve the understanding. Homer became, therefore, the rule and standard of the Grecian language, and fixed it so firmly, that a thousand years produced no perceptible alteration; and even the modern Greek differs from the Homeric, only as one dialect of the same language deviates from another. Is it too much to say that our common version of the scriptures has already produced effects somewhat similar in our tongue? Shakespeare wrote about the period when this version was made, and Shakespeare's is still the language of the present day; while Chacer, who died in 1500, preceding Shakespeare, by the same distance of time as the latter precedes our age, is scarcely read without frequent recurrence to the glossary. If we go back 100 years before Chaucer, we find ourselves in a dialect almost unintelligible.

That it is of the greatest advantage to have a work of authority in the language, which may serve as a model of purity, and standard of genuine English, needs no proof. And certainly we never stood more in need of such a standard, than at the present day, when an inundation of Gallic barbarism threatens to be as fatal to our language, as Gallic politics to our liberty, and Gallic morality to our religion.

NEW-YORK, *June* 25.

"Capt. Rogers, of the schr. Sincerity, arrived here this morning, in 13 days from St. Croix, via St Thomas, informs, that on his sailing it was reported that the French troops had completely conquered the negroes at Guadaloupe, and that 2000 blacks, who had bravely held out to the last hour, rather than surrender, joined hand in hand, in one of the fortifications, round the magazine and blew themselves up.

HUDSON, (New-York) *June* 22.

NEW-ENGLAND SENTIMENTS.

Among the toasts drank at Boston, on the late anniversary election of officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, we observe the following:—

"The *Constituted Authorities* of the United and Individual States—May no *Magistrates* descend to be *Demagogues*; nor any *Demagogues* rise to be *Magistrates*."

"The administrations of WASHINGTON and ADAMS—whose only *fault*—even their *enemies* say, is—that they expended the PUBLIC money—for PUBLIC purposes."

"Our *new Neighbours* in *Louisiana*.—With the return of their *Religion*, may they remember the 10th Commandment, and never "covet their neighbours *wives*, nor their *maid-servants*—nor ANY THING that is *theirs*."

The Utica paper states that vast damage has been done by a very violent hail-storm, which was experienced in that vicinity, on the 11th instant.—A hail-stone which was found after the storm, measured 7 inches in circumference. The late heavy rains have raised the water of the Mohawk to a degree unknown for a number of years past, in consequence of which bridges, mills, &c. are much damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 25.

Extract of a letter from Delaware, to a gentleman of the first respectability in Newburyport, dated May 20.

"I went on Monday to an entertainment at Christiana Bridge, given to Mr. Bayard, on his return from Washington, by a large and respectable company of his friends. I was much pleased; for it appeared to me not mere idle pageantry, but the genuine tribute of heartfelt gratitude and affection. After dinner a short address was presented to Mr. Bayard, expressive of their sense of the value of his public services, and their earnest solicitude that he would not now desert them. Mr. Bayard's reply which was entirely unpremeditated, was modest and dignified. He observed, in answer to their request, that it had been his fixed determination, and that he had expressed it without reserve—to decline a re-election but that having voluntarily embarked in the cause of his country, and having uniformly experienced the most liberal confidence of his constituents, he felt under every obligation to bend his will to theirs. Mr. Bayard's private character is not less interesting than his public. Among the federalist of this state he is almost idolized: And such among the opposite party is the idea of his popularity, that their leader, Mr. Rodney, declines standing in competition with him, tho' they so recently had the majority with them.—There appears, within a few weeks, to have been a wonderful political change in this state; and our friends entertain a full confidence of completely retrieving the character of Delaware, at the approaching Election. This change has been produced, it is to be supposed, on correct and proper principles.—Mr. Bayard observes that nothing has contributed so much to it as the late Election in Massachusetts. The citizens of Kent County gave Mr. Bayard an entertainment in Dover the week before last. In Sussex one on a much larger scale will be given during the court in June. The enthusiasm of the people on this subject, is much increased by the discovery of a correspondence of Mr. Jefferson with Mr. Rodney, and others of the party, the object of which is to excite them to use their utmost efforts to displace Mr. Bayard."

June 28.

The frigate Philadelphia, captain Barron, from Gibraltar, is below.

Letters by Capt. Logan, from the Rio de Plata, represent the situation of American citizens, and property there, in terms the most distressing and humiliating. The following remonstrance drawn up and signed by the Americans there, and presented to the governor, will enable our readers to appreciate the species of oppression and injustice which is experienced in that quarter:

May it please your Excellency,

WE the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, and now within the jurisdiction of your Excellency, having waited in vain with silent, but anxious expectation for the determination of your Excellency, on those cases which many of your memorialists have long had pending in this colony, and now viewing with astonishment, grief and indignation the abuse and injury they have here unmeritedly suffered, do, as the free citizens of the same independent country, feel compelled, with one voice, respectfully to represent:—

That vessels, the property of the citizens of the United States of America, of immense value, are now unrighteously, and forcibly detained in these ports, where they are rotting and apparently forgotten; which vessels came here, either for the fulfilment of fair and lawful contracts, entered into with Spanish subjects, or to seek, under the sanction of treasies, that hospitality which they had a right to expect from a friendly nation, or which were accidentally met with, and lawlessly seized upon and conducted hither by cruisers in the service of the Spanish government.

That the merchandize brought hither in vessels of this last description is in like manner torn from its rightful owners by the strong hand of this government.

That many of our countrymen, both captains, officers, and seamen, have been rigorously confined in common prisons, and some have occupied the same horrid apartments with the vilest malefactors, and the mangled limbs of executed assassins, and this without the consciousness, or even the accusation of a crime! ! !

That many of us are forced to remain here in exile from our friends, our families and our country, and to waste the best part of our lives, not only without being serviceable to ourselves or others, but to our own certain ruin, to the great loss of those who have employed us, and to the inevitable distress of those who are dependent on us for subsistence.

That many of us came here at a time when Spain was at war with a powerful nation, and we came to carry to market, on account of his Catholic majesty's subjects, the perishing produce of this colony, which could not be transported with safety under the Spanish flag, some of us even brought with us property, belonging to these subjects, rescued from imminent danger in an enemy's port.

That an evident distinction has been made between us, and the citizens or subjects of other nations, that we have felt ourselves the objects of undeserved contempt, and have had the mortification to hear our government calumniated.

These are the grievances of which we complain to your Excellency, and for which we respectfully demand immediate and complete redress, in that way which to your Excellency may seem most just and proper, and at the same time assuring your Excellency of our highest respect for your Excellency's character and exalted station.

Buenos Ayres, 26th March, 1802.

The letter, from which the following abstract is translated, is from a gentleman at Guadaloupe, whose situation gives him the opportunity of being well acquainted with the subject on which he has written, and upon whose veracity we can repose unlimited confidence.

[*Mer. Adv.*

"*Point-Petre, (Guadaloupe) May* 25.

"I wrote you on the 10th instant, since which I had no opportunity of doing so, an embargo having been laid here in consequence of the disastrous situation of the colony.

"At the above period, in consequence of favorable accounts from Bassaterre, we flattered ourselves that no resistance would have been made there, any more than it had here; but we have been grievously mistaken. The black and mulatto rebels threatened with deportation, preferred death, and collected in the fort at Bassaterre, and at the divers positions of the Trois Rivieres so well protected by nature. The greatest part of the troops were embarked on board the frigates and ships of the line, and attempted a landing at Bassaterre itself, where it was found impracticable. They then went to Bailif, where it succeeded, but not without resistance. From that instant began a war which may prove of longer duration than the chiefs are aware of. It was necessary to commence a regular siege of the fort of Bassaterre which was not taken until the 22d instant at 10 o'clock P. M. To accomplish that object we were drained of our troops here, and the consequences have proved fatal. On the 14th an insurrection of the negroes broke out in the Quartier de Gozier, headed by a man of colour, who surprized a piquet of dragoons composed of inhabitants, and killed ten or twelve. From thence he proceeded to several plantations, which he pillaged, and again massacred a number of inhabitants. A detachment of troops of the line, conscripts and dragoons, were immediately ordered to march against the rebels, and attacked them the next day, (15th) at five in the morning, upon the plantation of Leroux, whither they had proceeded, killed the chief, and dispersed the band, of which some are still daily picked up.—During the time that all the forces were employed at the siege of Bassaterre, the rebels were strengthening themselves every day in the position on the Trois Rivieres by the arrival of the negroes from Guadaloupe, who were deserting in crowds to join them, and perpetrated a thousand disorders in the vicinity of the Trois Rivieres which they laid waste entirely. On the other side the negroes committed many massacres in the quarters to leeward, and burnt and pillaged a vast number of the inhabitants. After the batteries were erected against the fort they began to batter in breach. As it was not invested on the side of Vieux-Fort, on account of the insufficiency of besieging [illegible] (those come from France amounting to 3300 effective men) as soon as the was no longer tenable, they betook selves to the woods, and one party to Trois Revieres, from whence they ed off towards this place. The comm of the Capesterre having evacuated every other post as far as Point Petre rebels pushed forward, pillaging and bu many inhabitants on their way. night of the 23d instant they made scent at the Petite Riviere, 15 in with the hope of making proselytes taining recruits. They yesterday ing came to station themselves on the tation Picon de l'Isle, from whence approach of a detachment sent from hence, they flew into the Pale and it is believed they went back to G loupe with a very insignificant add number, the negroes at work on the rounding plantations (no doubt kept by the fear the neighbourhood of the inspired them with, together with the ample of what passed at Gozier) not h stirred. Yesterday the whole of the Q tier de la Bayemahavit was on fire, spectacle of which was horrid. It is the Bourg is burnt; and it is a fact that habitation Longueville has been so. A tachment of 700 men is in pursuit of the rebels, who will probably also burn the Lamentin and Sainte Rose, and retire into the woods of Guadaloupe, where they may perhaps still collect in sufficient numbers to cause disturbances for a long time. Our uneasiness here has been very great since the affair du Gozier. The embargo having detained here many vessels that would have sailed, the women and children have all embarked, and with them an immense quantity of baggage, the mere carriage of which was in itself a very melancholy sight.

"It is now noon. A detachment of rebels having been attacked and defeated in the night at the Riviere du Coin, the runaways went to reinforce a post which they had the audacity to take on the habitation Paul, with a field piece. This morning they have been attacked at the Point of the bayonet. They were exterminated and the field piece recovered. They are completely routed towards the Lamentin; I do not know whether they have there also any detachment, as we have not yet heard from that quarter. The detachment which had gone over from Grandeterre, and which was tho't to have reimbarked, kept concealed in the Paletuviers; and having received during the night a reinforcement of about a hundred men from Guadaloupe, has again made its appearance this morning at Petite Riviere, and is said to have begun burning the habitations Mascou and Cirardeaux.—200 men have been sent from hence against them; 200 more are on their march from Paul, and have probably at this moment formed a junction; therefore the negroes cannot go far. We shall hear from thence in the course of this day.

"Pelage has rendered himself useful, being employed against the rebels; and having particularly distinguished himself, he was confirmed yesterday in his grade at the head of the army. He appears, by his last services and the uniformity of good conduct which he has observed since the 29th Vendemaire, to have expiated his fault; the consequence of which, however, has no less proved the ruin of many families, and occasioned the loss of numbers of worthy citizens.

26th, 5 o'clock, P. M.

"The detachment of rebels disembarked at Petite Riviere keeps us more busily employed than we thought it would. The 200 men sent yesterday morning against them, having found them too strong to be attacked, returned without effecting any thing but destroyed their advanced posts. They therefore remained, about 7 or 800 in number, of which nearly 400 are armed, masters of the country which they had burnt and laid waste during the night. Early in the morning they rushed forward and took possession of Post Baimbridge, which is at present very well fortified and inaccessible on all sides. This morning at 9 o'clock, 300 men went out, who in vain attempted with some loss to dislodge them. Unfortunately for us, by an inconceivable fatality, the reinforcement expected early yesterday from Guadaloupe did not arrive until this day at noon; it is composed of 400 men. The troops that were at Paul instantly turned back towards Bassaterre, on account of the rebels having entirely dispersed, and have not, it would appear, bent their course towards the Lamentin and Sainte Rose, as it was at first conjectured; but have proceeded to the Paletuviers de la Gabare from whence they have joined those of the Petite Riviere. The only alternative now left is to cannonade them; and as they are entirely surrounded on all sides, and are, it is supposed, in want of provisions and ammunition, they cannot hold out much longer. But it is believed that upon the plantation of St. Pierre they still have a detachment which having no particular object in view may occasion

incalculable [illegible] deserted. [illegible] embarked [illegible] What a [illegible]

"Fort B[illegible] was taken at 2 P. M. yesterday, [illegible] hours. The chief [illegible] mulatto named Ignace, [illegible] in the late revolution, [illegible] the head of a choice troop [illegible] from hence with him. [illegible] terminated, and the chiefs [illegible] are now in pursuit of a [illegible] posed of incendiaries, who [illegible] commune des Abîmes. [illegible] number of habitations [illegible] night again there [illegible] aze. Petit-bourg and [illegible] borough of the late [illegible] as I mentioned [illegible] terre is so. [illegible] reinforcement [illegible] I hope this [illegible] restored to order. [illegible] M.

"Grand-terre [illegible] cept a few [illegible] the Palette [illegible] have set fire [illegible] defeat at B[illegible] on this side [illegible] ed men at [illegible] yesterday for [illegible] son for not [illegible] do not accept [illegible] render at discretion [illegible] sufficient numbers to [illegible]

"A frigate [illegible] from St. D[illegible] Boudet, [illegible] by General [illegible] the country at [illegible] no doubt was [illegible] was preparing [illegible] loupe.

"The burnings [illegible] extensive: [illegible] from measures I [illegible] will not go [illegible] enough! I shall [illegible] pecting it [illegible] tained. The [illegible] terrible warm. [illegible] have been killed, [illegible] were all shot [illegible] number of fusils taken on the field [illegible] is from 4 to 500."

Bonaparte will [illegible] Saint. Corn[illegible] devotion from all quarters. The Bey of Tunis, in his letter to Bonaparte on the conclusion of the New Treaty, addressed him as the most distinguished and the followers of the Messiah the greatest of the professing the religion of Jesus, and his most honoured and sincere friend.

Every thing [illegible] in France on [illegible] races religion with [illegible] zeal. A letter from Paris describes the scene in a new words. —"We are all priest mad here!" The character of the French Nation is fully displayed in the giddy, theatrical, levity, with which they adopt the most sacred of institutions and the most venerable of institutions. We admire the modest unassuming character of our religion, but we do not like to see it dressed up like a dancer at the Opera house. The French have no dignity, no moderation in what they do. They ridicule every thing high and solemn with which they meddle; and if they go on at this rate, we fear, as they have made the name of Liberty detestable they will, as far as they can, render that of Religion ridiculous.

The North Carolina Minerva, of the 15th inst. contains the following—

"We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from Halifax, dated the 9th inst. from which we extract the following alarming information: "I am sorry to inform you that the citizens of this town are obliged to be under arms every night, owing to the behaviour of the Negroes. Mr.——'s Tony was heard by a gentleman on Monday, telling a negroe in an off house, that the town was to be set on fire on Monday evening. Both the Negroes were, taken before a magistrate, who, on the evidence of the gentleman committed them to jail.—Tony, it is said will be hung."

WASHINGTON, *June.*

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

THE PEOPLE have been told that the former *Federal Administrations* expended public money on subjects for which no specific appropriation had been made by law—yet it has been acknowledged by all, and proved even by the committee of *accusation*, (generally called committee of *investigation*,) that all public monies were applied to public purposes, to the accomplishment of those great and general objects designated in the several appropriation laws. When ships were to be built, they purchased not only ground to build them upon, but proper timber and ma-

[illegible]—The expenditures [illegible] to be supplied would no more be raised against either Nation, by the Brethren of the other. He rejoiced at their conviction that the Talks they had heretofore heard from their former Fathers had been for their good, and [illegible] they experienced the benefits of them. [illegible] that they would [illegible] that would be equally calculated [illegible] and intended to strengthen the ties of friendship between them and their White Brethren. The Indians, we understand, have the most unbounded confidence in Col. Hawkins, whom they call the beloved man," and his influence among them, it is said, is as great as their confidence. They are perfectly friendly; and between them and the Whites there subsists the utmost harmony.

According to the best calculation of the Peace Establishment it is [illegible] they will be able at any time to muster [illegible] in three months. To keep up that [illegible] spirit among the people, [illegible] part, some men at least will be relieved every year, divided into four encampments, one of which is to be fixed in the Belgic Department.

ANECDOTES.

AN illiterate shopkeeper having an empty cask, which he wished to dispose of, placed it before his door and with a piece of chalk wrote upon it "*for sale.*" A waggish schoolboy passing that way shortly after, and perceiving the mistake of the "vender of wares," immediately wrote underneath, *for freight or passage apply at the counter.*"

Over the office door of a certain attorney, was lately placed, one night, a sign taken from the door of a neighbouring *Turner*—*with this addition*, TURNING *and* TWISTING *done here* ——— &c.

OBSERVATION.

AN acute Frenchman has remarked, that the modest deportment of really wise men, when contrasted to the assumingness of the young and ignorant, may be compared to the different appearance of wheat, which while its ear is empty, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly down, and withdraws from observation. He might, however, have added, that when the ears are filled with conceit, instead of wisdom, which often happens, the head is still borne up with all the pride of emptiness.

To be Sold by Auction,

By order of the Assignees of Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, at the house of the subscriber, at 8 o'clock on MONDAY the 26th instant, sundry articles of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

HANDSOME Silks for Ladies dresses, gold Pins for the breast, a couple of elegant Swords suitable for Field Officers, Ruffia Sheeting, Country made Linsey, Weavers Reeds, Franklin and Ten Plate Stove. &c. &c.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1802.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of John Boyd, deceased, offer for Sale a Tract of Land situate in Plumb township, on both sides of Turtle creek, and about two miles from the mouth, adjoining Captain John M'Masters and others, and now in the tenure of William Johnston. The Tract contains in the whole 289 acres, with the usual allowance, about 60 acres cleared, and some meadow made and much more may be made. There is also a valuable Mill seat thereon. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Esq. Pittsburgh, or DORCAS CLARK, living at Hickory Bottom.

July 5th. 1802

ENTERED with the subscriber, woodranger of Allegheny county, the following described Strays, a Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, blind in the left eye, shod before, trots, bob tail, about 6 or 7 years old. Also, a Brown HORSE, 13 or 14 hands high, bald face, paces, about 5 or 6 years old. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, July 2, 1802.

FOR SALE.

IN the Third District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 57, containing 500 acres and allowance. This Tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water; it is in a good settlement, and adjoins the land whereon Thomas Cannon, Esq. lives, on the main Shenango creek, which is navigable for fifty miles above said land. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to SAMUEL BOYD, merchant, Pittsburgh.

March 30, 1802.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *July* 9. 1802.

Married, last evening, by the Reverend David Phillips, Major NATHANIEL PLUMMER to Miss POLLY JONES, daughter of Ephraim Jones, Esquire, late Sheriff of this county.

On the 30th of June terminated the operation of the Excise Law and the Law respecting Stamps, &c. Stamped paper, therefore, is not necessary in the transaction of business hereafter.

By a gentleman from Fort Wilkinson, we are informed (says the *Augusta Herald* of the 6th inst.) that previous to his leaving that place, about 1000 or 1200 Indians had arrived there, for the purpose of attending the Treaty, that the meeting between the Federal Commissioners and the Indian Chiefs, had taken place in a spacious square prepared for the purpose; and that, after the ceremonies on the occasion were over, one of the Chiefs addressed Col. Hawkins, and observed, That he rejoiced that the Red and White people could now meet like brothers; that the Hatchet was buried deep in the ground; and he hoped there would be no occasion of raising it again forever. Their Chiefs and Warriors, he observed, had before listened to the friendly Talks sent them by their great Father *Washington*, and that they had profitted much by them. His advice was wholesome, his council good. That, when God had called him away, they had again listened to the friendly Talks sent them by Father *Jefferson*, which they hoped also to find good and friendly.

Col. Hawkins, we understand, in reply expressed great satisfaction, at the friendly meeting of the Red and White People; and hoped that the Hatchet, that had long been buried would no more be raised against either Nation, by the Brethren of the other. He rejoiced at their conviction that the Talks they had heretofore heard from their former Fathers had been for their good, and [illegible] they experienced the benefits of them. [illegible] that they would [illegible] that would be equally calculated [illegible] and intended to strengthen the ties of friendship between them and their White Brethren. The Indians, we understand, have the most unbounded confidence in Col. Hawkins, whom they call the beloved man," and his influence among them, it is said, is as great as their confidence. They are perfectly friendly; and between them and the Whites there subsists the utmost harmony.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEWBURYPORT, *June* 25.

Captain Parsons, of the brig Alexander Hardy, brings no further accounts from St. Domingo than has already been received; nor confirms the late accounts of the great numbers of the blacks having been killed. Many may be [illegible] Point and shot, and those that surrendered themselves to the French, met the same fate. No prices current can be quoted, as no business is done.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 2.

A letter from Antwerp, of April 25. says, that in consequence of the peace, and the country of the free town of the Scheldt, numerous commercial houses, from various quarters of the world, had commenced business there; and that there was every appearance of that important port soon returning to its former trade and splendor.

The Box made out of the oak which sheltered Sir W. Wallace, which was presented by General Washington's executors to the Earl of Buchan, has been sent by his Lordship to Dr. Rush in order to be deposited by him hereafter in a College to be erected in the United States, supposed to be the same for the endowment of which General Washington bequeathed his shares in the Potomac company.

To-morrow the acts repealing the internal taxes, and the Judiciary system go into operation. In other words, to-morrow the lazy and superfluous Virginian may roll in his carriage without a tax on his luxury, while the industrious and meritorious mechanic, returning from his labours to his homely refreshment, is [illegible] by the reflection, that he is *taxed for the salt* which he eats in his bread!—How beneficent is our administration to the poor!

June 30.

Captain Rogers, from St. Augustine, arrived at New-York, informs, that two days before he sailed, a party of Gen. Bowle's Indians came within four miles of the town, killed one man, and took six negro men one woman, and eight prisoners. The Governor of St. Augustine, on being made acquainted with this circumstance, ordered a detachment of militia to go in immediate pursuit of them.

A wild rhinoceros was lately killed at the Cape of Good Hope, near Cape Town, whose height, was seven feet six inches, and its length from the snout to the root of the tail, eleven feet and a half. This animal is supposed to have been one of the largest ever seen of its species.

An article in one of the last French papers says—"In a letter which the President of the United States has recently transmitted to THOMAS PAINE, to expedite his departure from France, he deplores, in pathetic terms, the *sufferings*, the *undeserved sufferings* which so long have awaited this *persecuted* patriot! he recognizes the *eminent* services he has rendered mankind by his literary productions, and he begs him to accept an *asylum* in America, remote from the ingratitude of Europe. In consequence THOMAS PAINE leaves France in a fortnight, in a frigate of the United States, which is now waiting for him at Havre de Grace.

[*Lon. Paper.*

The French schooner Courier, Captain Montfort has arrived at Baltimore in 45 days from L'Orient, with dispatches for the Secretary of State and the French minister.

SOMETHING NEW.

The following article is copied form a letter received in New-Bedford, Mass. from a respectable character in Guilford, county, N. Carolina, under date of 2d May, "I have lately heard of something new to me. A *Justice* of the peace in this country lately bought a number of negro children, out of Virginia, *by weight*, at three and one-third dollars per pound. This manner of proceeding with human flesh I have not before been acquainted with." *O Shame where is thy blush*

A New-York paper mentions that the noted John Wood, author of the history of the administration of John Adams, has absconded.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, April 24, 1802.

"I have been much diverted by seeing a woman sold at public auction. On the proclamation of peace, and the discharge of the seamen from the fleet, three sailors arrived here from London, found themselves all married to the same female. They immediately put a rope round her neck, mounted her on a bench in a public place, and had her struck off by the public cryer. She brought Six—[illegible]—several thousand spectators attended."

NOTICE.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store from his old stand to the house lately occupied by* William Gazzam, Esq. *where he has on hand a general assortment of* DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, *and* QUEENSWARE, *which he is determined to sell cheap for Cash.*

Those Persons who have Neglected Complying with a late notice, are once more Requested to make Immediate Payment, to prevent Trouble.

N. B. He has on hand a Quantity of Maclcans Wheel Irons, warranted.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape over the jail wall in the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in the night of the 28th instant, a certain JAMES MOORE, had on an old black coat, an old pair of dark coloured overalls, stole a new shirt which he took with him; his hair cut short, has a down look when spoken to, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 20 or 21 years of age, he is well known about Greensburgh and Dunnston's town, Westmoreland county, he is fond of liquor, and a blacksmith by trade. The above reward will be given to any person that will apprehend the said James Moore and deliver him to the keeper of the jail of the county aforesaid, and reasonable expences.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Jailor.

June 30 1802.

Strayed away from the subscriber some time in May last, a Red COW, with a white face, and one of her horns broken off. A reward of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will give information where she may be found, and if brought home reasonable charges paid besides, by

JAMES BERTHOUD.

Pittsburgh, 29th June, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on the state road, one mile from the forks of the Greensburgh and Glade roads, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock W. R. a natural trotter, shod all round, supposed to be six or seven years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT STUART.

June 24, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the west bank of the Monongahela river, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres and allowance for roads. The land is of the first rate quality, upwards of 100 acres of it being river bottom, the remainder good upland and well timbered, about 70 acres cleared. There are on the premises a framed log House 70 feet long and 35 broad, partly finished, a tenant's house, &c. A more particular description is unnecessary, as it is supposed no person will purchase without viewing the property. Also, a Mill Seat on the said river with about 60 or 70 acres of land near the above described place, and also sundry other tracts of Land in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. For terms, any person wishing to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living in the township aforesaid, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

July 1, 1802.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living 6 miles from Beaver Town, on the Young's Town road, about one month ago, a bright sorrel HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, about 15 or 16 hands high, branded either with C or G on the near shoulder, a white ring round the top of his near ear, some saddle marks, shod all round with steel toed shoes. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or the above reward for information so that the subscriber may get him again.

MATTHEW BROOKS.

Beaver county, June 30, 1802.

Notice is hereby given to John Lisate that if he does not come in one month from the date hereof, and redeem a Rifle Gun left in pledge with me for Six Dollars, in the month of May, 1801, that it will be sold at the expiration of said time to defray the same.

FRANCIS DEARY.

July 2, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

Fourth District.—No. 653, 685, 705, 714, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.

Fifth District.—No. 888, 1024, 90, 953, 1031.

Sixth District.—No. 124, 1123, 1148, 1164, 1191, 1192, 1252, 1283, 1249.

Seventh District.—No. 1320, 1323, 1332, 1355, 1498.

Eighth District.—No. 1550, 1548, 1605 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.

Tenth District.—No. 2100.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of Sale by applying to the subscriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to DAVID EVANS, by note or otherwise (on account of his former business), are requested to pay off their respective balances in one month from this date, and those who neglect this notice may depend on being dealt with as the law directs.

Pittsburgh, June 21st, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz. IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on the east side of French creek, seven miles from Franklin, on the Cassawaga road. This land is held by actual settlement, and is free from any dispute. There is fifteen acres of land cleared, and a good dwelling house, barn and other conveniences. There is a sufficient quantity of meadow ground a number of good standing springs, and is on the bank of French creek. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

June 19, 1802.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor under the Act entitled "An Act to establish the places for holding the Courts of Justice in the Counties of Armstrong, Butler and Mercer," have agreed to meet at Mr. CARTLET'S, in Brownsville (or Redstone) on the last Tuesday of October next, in order to receive any further proposals in land or money, which may be made, and to take assurances of the same, agreeably to the aforesaid Act.

ISAAC WEAVER, jun.
JOHN HAMILTON,
THOMAS MORTON, } *Commrs.*

Pittsburgh, June 21st, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on Oil creek, Venango county, a Bay MARE, with black mane and tail, a white face, and three white feet, some saddle marks, had a bell on, and a horse colt about one year old, with a star in his face and one white foot, was with her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES STOREY.

May 15 1802.

Taken up and delivered to me as a Stray, a bright Sorrel MARE, about three years old, 14 hands high, a large white snip in her face, one saddle mark on the off side, no other brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Woodranger.

Bullock Pens, June 23, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

FRESH GOODS.

Now opening, and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,
FRONT STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AN extensive and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Queens and Glassware, Stationary, Paints, &c.*

Also, a variety of warranted

BOULTING CLOTHS.

Pittsburgh, 8th April, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buck skin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Traveling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

He also makes Mattresses of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tails and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on Pine creek, on the west side of the Allegheny river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by actual settlement, and free from any dispute.—There is a most excellent Mill seat, and the stream is equal to any in the country, and does not fail during the summer. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1802.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one Strawberry Roan MARE, 5 years old, 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, both hind feet white, and the top of her tail blackish, shod before, trots, and had a bell on; also, one brown HORSE, very old, blind of the nigh eye, low in flesh, has a star in his forehead, paces, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM,
Wood Ranger.

Beaver county, South Beaver township, June 14, 1802.

Taken up adrift in the Monongahela river last month, a Copper STILL, containing about 167 gallons. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber living on the west side of the Monongahela river, about three miles below the mouth of Turtle creek, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN BAGGS.

June 16, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, about the last of May, a bay MARE, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands and an half high, shod before, trots, branded on the near side D. B. no natural marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES JOHNSTONE.

June 16, 1802.

☞ *When the subscription papers, to the proposals for printing the Laws of the United States, as inserted in this paper, are called in, the editor will consider himself at liberty to raise the price to non-subscribers, particularly as the book will probably contain many more pages than was at first imagined. Therefore, those who intend to become subscribers, will do well to make an early application.*

*** *Those printers who have been so obliging as to insert the proposals as requested, will add an additional obligation by giving this notice two or three insertions.*

J. WYETH.

Harrisburgh, May 10, 1802.

IRON and CASTINGS,

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1802.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment against the first of July next. If this notice is neglected they may expect their accounts to be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, 8th June, 1802.

P. S. The subscriber still carries on the Silversmith, Clock and Watch Making, as usual.

IRON ORE.

THE subscriber owns a bank of Iron Ore on the Monongahela river, about 30 miles above Morgantown, which he would sell and with the Ore may be had 1000 or 1500 acres of Land, with a good seat and stream for works, within a mile of the Ore. This property will either be sold entire, or with suitable persons the proprietor would retain a share. The Ore has been tried, and yields upwards of a fourth barr-iron in a bloomery. The quantity and ease of digging is, perhaps, not exceeded by any in the United States. Any person inclining to view the premises will be attended by applying at Morgantown, to

B. REEDER.

June 4, 1802. 4t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Youngstown, Trumbull county, North Western Territory, on the 8th day of April last, a flea-bitten grey HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and handy to a canter, one of his hind boughs white, midling thick set and very well made; had on when he strayed away a small horse bell.—Likewise, a bay MARE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, has a large white stripe in her face, one hind foot white, trots and paces, and is handy to a canter. Whoever will take up said Horses and return them to me shall be entitled to the above reward and all necessary charges paid, or shall be generously rewarded for giving information where they may be had.

CAMDEN CLEAVELAND.

May 29th, 1802.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 8th instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 13 or 14 hands high, 8 years old, has a star and small snip, his off hind foot white, a natural trotter, shod all round. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information so that the owner may get him again, and together with reasonable charges if brought home.

ROBERT MAGEE.

May 27, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September last, a Negro Man named

DAVID.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, remarkably black, stout and well made; said negro is very impudent, and is well known in the Western Country by formerly driving a team of four black Steers; it is supposed that he has a forged certificate or pass as from the Clerk's office, describing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth, or coating sailor's jacket and one of coarse drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the same. He was a great associate of a certain John Cheatman, a white man, who has left his master and who absconded from the neighbourhood some time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reasonable expences will be given for said negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the subscriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE,

Rockingham (Va.) April 3, 1802.